



## PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

FORTY-FIRST DAY.

Saturday, March 28th, 1896.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Forster introduced a bill to amend the election act; Hon. Mr. Martin introduced a bill to amend the land act; Mr. Macpherson introduced a bill to amend the mechanics' lien act, all of which were read a first time.

Hon. Col. Baker resumed the adjourned debate on the motion to go into committee of supply. He criticised the arguments of the leader of the Opposition, who, he said, had been unable to find a weak spot in the policy of the government, which he proceeded to review at considerable length, especially from a financial standpoint. He claimed that it was owing to their liberal expenditures on public works, and not to the fact that the province had expanded and grown to its present proportions. Dealing with the revenue and expenditure, Col. Baker said that the government had reduced the deficit of \$172,753 in 1886-87 to \$28,812 in 1890-91, the period of what he called normal prosperity. The increased deficit of years subsequently to 1890-91 and the consequently enforced borrowing were also dealt with and defended on the ground that the expenditure was in the best interests of the people. Kootenay was also dealt with as the hope of the country, and then the speaker went into the subject of the depression. He defended the loan made then as a step in the civil salvation of the people and claimed the fullest credit for the enterprise of the government in the emergency. All the gloom, however, was now passing away, with brighter prospects now visible before the country.

Mr. Sword—With one remark of the provincial secretary I can agree—that the government has spoiled the appearance of the provincial balance sheet (laughter.) The hon. gentleman has given the house a number of figures from the public accounts, but they show something different from what he wants them to show. The revenue for the year 1886-7 was \$540,000 and the amount spent upon public works was \$240,000. If he takes the years he has alluded to he will find that the expenditures upon roads, streets and bridges do not increase in proportion to the revenue received. That is the moral to be deduced. I do not suppose there is a single member in the house that would discredit any expenditure in the nature of public works for the development of the province. The provincial secretary has taken care to imply that all the government expenditures have been solely for the opening up of the province and in the nature of a remunerative investment. I think that we are all well aware that much of that expenditure has not been made in such a manner as to secure the best results to the province. Some of it I allude to the parliament buildings here—I think an absolutely unnecessary expense though I do think they have had their influence and effect. They have had a considerable influence in returning the present government to power (applause) but whether that in itself is a benefit to the province, I think the provincial secretary is to doubt. The provincial secretary has pointed to the last election as proving that the government continued to retain the confidence of the country. To be fair in forming any such judgment it would be necessary to analyze honestly how these elections were carried on. What it was understood by the people as to what the policy of the government was to be. He has referred, in speaking of the expenditures for education of the year, to the establishment of a fund for educational purposes by the sale of public lands. On this side of the house the project of selling public lands has met with decided opposition. At the last general election there was not a syllable given out by any member of the government that it was the government's intention to make provision to enable them to sell the public lands. The provincial secretary has also said that we are liquidating our debts as we go along on account of the sinking fund. Any one will see by taking the hon. gentleman's own figures that the provincial deficits very largely exceed the amounts which we are paying annually for sinking funds. We have been providing for the sinking funds with borrowed money. I am glad that the government at last seem to be awake to the fact that we are now coming to the time of paying our debts—not by borrowing more money—but paying them in earnest. If any one will look at the amount put down in the estimates which the government expect to spend upon roads, streets and bridges, they will see that it is \$244,450—less than the amount required to pay charges on the public debt, \$271,895. They will find it difficult indeed to adopt the *rosa* views of the provincial secretary in regard to the finances of the province. The finance minister has dealt with the public accounts. Now there are some items in these accounts which I do not think will receive the approval of the house, or at all events, of the country. He has stated with respect to the miscellaneous item of \$27,600 that the greater part arose from the payment of interest in connection with the cash deposit of the Nakuap and Slocan railway company. A payment of \$18,400 was made by this company to the government as security for the payment by the government of interest upon the bonds of the company. I certainly think there was nothing in the agreement which justified the presumption that the company was to draw the interest upon that amount. It certainly was understood by every member of the house that while the interest was to be credited to the company, but it was to remain with the government until it was seen that the province was not likely to lose anything by reason of the guarantee upon the bonds.

Mr. Sword here read the opinion of the attorney-general (Mr. Davie) upon which the executive acted in paying over the interest to the Nakuap and Slocan company which came down in the shape of a return.

In continuing he said: "This justification which the attorney-general gave for authorizing the payment of this interest account to the company. I do not think there is a single member in

the house who understood the agreement in that way, nor do I believe that the courts would have held that the company was entitled to the payment at that time. It was only a matter of account keeping. As the matter stands there is just so much of the security of the province gone without any just ground for it. There is also the amount of \$12,000 charged against the province as expenditures which really was expended on account of that railway, which is a perfectly legitimate charge against the construction of the railway and should be debited against that company as a payment upon account. I think the finance minister should look into this and see if he is justified in charging the amount against the province. The amount of \$12,000 odd, interest upon the overdraft at the bank, pending the issue of Nakuap and Slocan bonds is certainly a charge against the construction of the road and should be charged against the company. The finance minister has stated that he expected an increase in the revenue. Had his system of collecting the revenue remained as it was, we might have been justified in counting upon some increase from the increased rate of taxation to be imposed by the bill now before the house; but I think the finance minister has not made sufficient allowance for the fact that under the new system of taxing the product of the mines, the mines are relieved from all other taxes. This tax upon the output is put down in the sum of \$75,000 but in the finance minister's statement it is largely a matter of guess work. I think that under the old system the increased value given to real estate property in Kootenay and Cariboo would have left a much larger amount of property available for assessment than there will be under the new system. It is very difficult for the new tax will make up the amount expected and the deficiency which is not provided for. As regards the London office, I think that the consensus of opinion among the members of the house is that this office should be wholly done away with. We should not have been asked to vote anything for this office. If we are to afford the services of an agent-general in London the services should be such that the province is justified in making the expenditure. I think that under the circumstances we are not justified in regard to this vote. It should be shown that the services of the agent-general really recoups the province for the expenditure. I think that it will be difficult to show that in the case of the agent-general and also in connection with many of the other items which the house is called upon to annually vote. The expenditure for roads, streets and bridges is stated by the finance minister to be \$45,000 more than for the current year. Any proper expenditures have always received the support of the members of this side of the house. In regard to public works, such as roads, we have a resolution that all such work shall be done by contract, so that the country can get the best value possible for the money expended. I think that it has always been understood that strict compliance with the resolution was not possible, and therefore the government has not been very quick to check disbursements from the system. I think there has been a large amount of waste and that the expenditure shown in the accounts represent an excess of the value received by the province. I hope that an endeavor will be made by the government to see that the province receives the full benefit for every dollar expended. So far as the amount of the expenditure goes, I would be very glad indeed if the finance minister could increase the amount. I think that when the finance minister knows the position of the province—when he knows that he cannot borrow any more money for our natural resources, not only for the ordinary work of the province, but for carrying on the necessary repairs as well to keep up the present means of communication, I think he should see that the expenditures should be very materially reduced. There is a vote for immigration. I doubt whether we have received value in as many cents as we have paid down dollars in regard to this vote. I think it will be found that if the surveys made in the province were made with a view to laying out the land for actual settlers we should receive more benefit than in payments to immigration officials and in keeping up offices. I say nothing about the officials as regards the work they do. If they have any work to do, I have no doubt they do it as well as possible. The finance minister is wholly in error when he says that because we received more for our last loan that the increase in the rate represents the increase in the credit of the province. We all know that when business is prosperous—assuming the security is good—the rate will always be greater than when it is very difficult for his capital. We know that of late years money has not been in that position. There is a lack of general confidence and consequently government securities have risen far beyond their relative position in times of ordinary business activity. The finance minister will find that in 1891 consols sold at 95, in 1893 at 98 and that in 1895 they had risen to 108. These are quotations given in a commercial paper. If the credit of the province was as good in 1895 as it was in 1891, the finance minister should have received 90% instead of 95. Of course we all know that in the case of consols, which class of securities are continually changing hands, quotations given upon the stock list are the regular market value. It is different in the case of British Columbia inscribed stock in which transactions are extremely limited, and in which the price may be fictitiously increased by the investment by the province of our own sinking funds. There can be no such thing in the case of stocks dealt in largely every day. I think therefore that the finance minister is wholly in error in saying that the price received for the last loan shows that the credit of the province has increased in the money markets of the world. And I would take this opportunity of reminding the finance minister that the order of the house for a return of papers relating to the loan has not yet been complied with and that we must do the best we can in discussing the finances without that information which we should have received.

Hon. Mr. Turner—There is nothing about the price.

Mr. Sword—There is a great deal to be gleaned from the prospects issued in connection with that loan. Mr. Sword here made a calculation showing that the loan netted the province 90% instead of 95 as claimed, and the finance minister's expenses should justly be taken out of this amount before the actual net value could be determined. Coming down to the parliament buildings subject, he said: "There is no item in these estimates to enable us to see how much more the government will call upon us for in regard to these parliament buildings. There is not money enough in hand to pay for the completion of these buildings—there is something under \$100,000 left out of the loan. The finance minister should have explained where the money was to be found necessary for the completion." Mr. Sword in conclusion entered a plea on behalf of the newly formed municipalities for government assistance in the matter of roads, streets and bridges—that they be not left altogether like the older and better established municipalities which have been in existence for several years.

Hon. Mr. Martin followed Mr. Sword. He devoted the first part of his speech to explaining how he had voted against the parliament buildings expenditure and how his constituents had endorsed his action and returned him. He also reminded the house that Mr. Heaven had voted in favor of the parliament buildings. He said it had been found necessary since the commencement of the work to let one or two small contracts such as electric lighting system at a probable cost of \$5,000, also a small telephone system. As far as the original work was concerned, however, it would be carried through within the amount voted. He then took up what he termed the progressive policy of the government, taking Kootenay as his example. The revenue from this district in 1882, he stated to be \$2,458, and the expenditure a trifle more. The returns for the past year from Kootenay were \$33,106. The policy of the government in opening up Kootenay, he said, had returned the government something like \$95,000 in 14 years. Mr. Martin charged the opposition with inconsistency in crying for retrenchment and heavy expenditures in their particular districts at the same time.

Kidd followed Mr. Martin. He said: Both the finance minister and the provincial secretary banking the record of the past eight years with considerable pride. They may therefore be held answerable for anything that is wrong or appears to be wrong during that period. Now let us review that period in regard to expenditures and receipts. We find that there were \$4,000,000 borrowed; \$1,250,000 were received from land sales, and \$2,200,000 received from the Dominion government, making a total in round numbers of \$7,450,000. These amounts have been raised outside of the resources of the province; land sales cannot be looked upon as ordinary revenue. During that period there was expended upon roads, streets and bridges, \$2,500,000, and upon education \$1,470,000, making a total of \$3,970,000. There is probably one million spent upon public buildings during that time. The opposition has been held to account for complaining that the government is extravagant. Is it any wonder taking these figures into consideration? The Chief Commissioner has referred to the public works prosecuted as an excuse for the over expenditures of the government during the last four years. This over expenditure has been about \$2,000,000. The question that naturally comes to anyone: Is this going to go on? Can it possibly go on? We have gone on borrowing but the finance minister had, in order to obtain the last loan, to give a promise that no more borrowing would be done for the next three years.

Hon. Mr. Turner—No.

Mr. Kidd—I think it was fortunate that the promise had to be given. But, notwithstanding that promise and the fact that the province is getting into such a state that it is necessary that retrenchment should be made if the expenditures are to be brought into touch with the revenue; yesterday the finance minister referred to his retrenchment amounting to some \$10,000 in the salaries of the public servants. How will the people look upon this? During this session there has been an amendment to the assessment act which provides that the people will have additional burdens placed upon them. Real property, personal property and income have all to pay greater burdens, and all that the people have to reconcile them to this changed condition of affairs is that the cost of the civil service of the province is to be reduced some \$10,000. The finance minister and the provincial secretary are always upon this period of the last ten years as something to their credit. If the period is compared with the ten years previous or back to the period of confederation they will find they are not at all favored with the comparison. The success of the period of 1886 was the result of the province having been run on better lines than it has been since. We find that prior to 1876 there had been borrowed \$2,000,000, and during that period there had been expended upon roads, streets and bridges the sum of \$2,354,000. All and more, than the money borrowed was spent upon public works. During that period also there was \$706,000 spent upon education, making over \$3,000,000 for these two purposes. This goes to show that previous to these ten years of which these governments are so proud, the expenditures upon these important branches were not only in excess of the money borrowed and received from the sale of land, but the province was able to spare a little from the general revenue to supplement it. The rapid increase in the revenue after that period—1886-7—must be attributed to the former-wise expenditures which had opened up and developed the country. The revenue of the province has decreased from \$1,382,000 (including land sales) to something less than \$900,000. I say that when you consider the revenue the average over-expenditure of \$500,000 is something enormous. In the discussion upon the assessment bill the argument of the government went to show that if a sum of money was borrowed by anyone on real estate that it really increased the wealth of the province (laughter) to that amount. If these gentlemen are running the province upon these lines I think it is a very dangerous condition of affairs indeed (laughter). I must say that the government ought now to recognize the necessity for retrenchment, but they still cling to the hope that times will turn

better and they look to this and the development of the mining industry to relieve the province from the sad plight they have brought it to. Before sitting down I must refer to something that has taken place in the new farming districts during the last year and eighteen months. I refer more particularly to Howe Sound district. Quite a number of people had gone in there, taken up land and made every endeavor to make homes for themselves. But owing to their having no road facilities a great many of these people have left. I know of several families that have left because they could not get the produce they raised to any market. The same state of affairs exists in other places. Mr. Kidd in concluding said that the government's record was not a good one in that money was borrowed for the express purpose of building roads, etc., and afterwards used for other purposes. He also recorded himself against the government's policy of selling public lands and using the proceeds for carrying on the ordinary affairs of the province.

Mr. Kennedy just got upon his feet in time to prevent the debate being shut off. He said he had expected someone to reply to Mr. Kidd but there seemed to be a desire on the part of the government to allow the debate to drop after one or two had spoken. He then criticised the finance minister and commented upon the glowing discrepancy in the estimates as shown by the public accounts. He ridiculed the idea that the provincial credit was good when the finance minister was forced to pledge the government not to borrow any more for three years before he could secure the last loan. He was glad to notice some sign of retrenchment in the civil service but expressed the opinion that the knife should be applied to the ministers' salaries and a number of other extras cut off. In referring to the eulogy of the government by the Americans he said that when there was so much soft soap going around they were always looking for support in the house for some of their private schemes. "I have no doubt but that that had a great deal to do with their admiration of the government and the laws of the country." He expressed the hope that the government would establish a system of small holdings which would be very beneficial in the vicinity of the cities. There was also the bill for the preservation of the forests. The attorney-general had given notice of such a bill in the earlier part of the session but he had afterwards withdrawn the bill. He has promised to bring in the bill again, but if he intends to do so it should be done at once. Mr. Kennedy also said something should be done to meet the petition of the ladies of Victoria in connection with dower. It was really necessary in the province. There was also the prevention of the sale of liquor after hours and the appointment of matrons in jails wherein women are confined; something should be done by the government in this connection. In referring to Col. Baker's statement that the policy of the government had been endorsed by the people at the last general election Mr. Kennedy said: "I think it was an unfortunate thing to touch upon. If we can believe what we hear now in the meetings what is known as the British Pacific was a very important factor in the return of this government to power. We know that formerly the Island of Vancouver used to send a strong opposition contingent but at the last election this British Pacific matter was the means of giving them every vote upon the Island. The government has nothing to be proud of either in the last election, or in the matter of the distribution of seats. I am in hopes that before the end of this parliament there will be a redistribution of seats so as to give the rest of the province a fair show. The government must know their duty in the matter and should attend to it."

Mr. Adams—As the small guns on the other side of the house are commencing to go off I think the small guns on this side should go off. It must be admitted that there could be an improvement in the matter of expenditure. I think it is conceded that more value could be had from the expenditures. I may say that I have been using my humble endeavors to have more beneficial results and I think the chief commissioner could inform the house that there will be steps taken in that way. I admit that there is a great deal of expenditures upon public works in the province that could be done better by the contract system.

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## PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

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than by the day system as at present, although it must be also admitted that there is a great deal of work that it is absolutely necessary to have done by day labor. Respecting the British Pacific, he said: "I think that if there was more money expended in the province to open up the mining resources it would give a return sooner than any other kind of expenditure. Just so long as the mining industry of Cariboo is handicapped by such enormous charge in the way of getting supplies and materials into the country, so long will it remain an unproductive part of the province—the expenditures made there will not be met by the revenue derived from it. I think that if there was another proposition placed before the government modifying to some extent the one previously placed before them, the members on both sides of the house could not do better than assist in every possible way in getting that part of the province opened up."

Mr. Williams—There can be no question but that the government party's election was due entirely—as they admit themselves—to their support of the British Pacific railway scheme. This has been admitted in a speech delivered in this house. There is no question that this island returned government supporters solely upon that ground. The island has always returned a large number of opposition members. Had it not been for that skeleton, such of the party as secured election would be upon the opposite side of the house and the members now upon this side would be administering the affairs of the government to the better advancement of the country. (Applause.) We met here on the 23rd of January and it is now the 28th of March—a period of two months. What has been the work done by the house during that time? I can well imagine—as disclosed to us so naively—that the same cause which kept us so long at the last session is working now in prolonging this session—waiting for the promoters of the railway to bring down some new scheme. We met here this skeleton trotted out again as a reminder that the government are not un mindful of their promises. In all this period we have introduced some 64 bills. Of these, 14 were withdrawn and 50 are being proceeded with. Of these 50 bills, very few of them are of any importance or evidence any particular policy. Probably there are only two which really amount to anything—the Assessment bill and the bill for the sale of land. The Assessment bill has been put nearly through, and the other I suppose has been relegated to the waste-basket in fear that the government could not succeed in passing it. The government does not wish to court defeat. This government is a shrewd government. (Government applause.) You never catch them napping—(Government applause)—and I will tell you why. You cannot defeat them for the simple reason that when they bring in a bill and find they cannot carry it—although it is their policy—they withdraw it. (Opposition applause.) So long as they do that they have no policy—(applause)—and you cannot defeat them—but the time of reckoning will come at the next general election. As it is, it is impossible to defeat them until the electors have a voice in the matter. From the commencement of this session, I say that the government has shown a timidity, a weakness and want of grasp of the work of legislation. The government has virtually brought down nothing. It was recommended by the revising commissioner that certain acts should be introduced and passed this session. The commissioner says in his report: "It will be for the legislature to consider the advisability of giving some of the statutes submitted in this revision the force of law at once, particularly the Arrest for Imprisonment for Debt act, the Animals act, the Benevolent and Friendly Societies act, the Bills of Sale act, the Bush Fires act, the Coroners act, the County Courts act, the Dower act, the Execution act, the Provincial Electors act, the Guardians Appointment act, the Highways act, the Infants' Relief act, the Landlord and Tenant act, the Lunacy act, the Municipalities act, the Municipal Clauses act, the Pawnbrokers' act, the Settled Estates act, the Trustees and Executors' act, and the Wills act. These particularly were recommended by the commissioner that they should be brought in and passed at the present session. Although the attorney-general did introduce some of these bills he for some reason best known to himself withdrew all these bills. I submit that this government is not doing its duty in allowing this session to pass without the legislation as recommended by the commissioner in order that we should have the benefit of these laws. Of all these acts there are only three referring to municipalities, which have been brought in by private members and members of the opposition. When I say the government is not doing its duty in this respect I think I have shown it by the manner in which it has dealt with these acts. There is another absence of legislation which will be detrimental to this country and this is the failure of the government to introduce the Torrens system. The act has been prepared for two or three years. The matter was brought before the government at the last session. At a meeting of the Provincial Bar held during the past summer a resolution was passed strongly urging the government to introduce this system. I do not know whether I am right or not in saying that the attorney-general promised that he would introduce such legislation, but I am strongly of the opinion that such was the impression he conveyed to those who conveyed the resolution to him. However, that legislation has not been introduced. The longer you leave the matter off the more difficult it becomes to bring the titles under the Torrens system. Until this system is adopted no man has security so far as his title is concerned. The present law is the most disgraceful that ever blotted the pages of any statute. It gives a false security, which is no security. I think I have succeeded in showing that the policy of this government is a want of policy. There is an absolute want of careful, progressive, businesslike management of public affairs. There is a glowing example of this in the defalcations of Prevost, Falding and Warwick and some others. Had the gov-

ernment had their business under control as they should have had, and had a proper system of receipts and payments of money, and a proper inspection of these offices, I say it would have been impossible for these men to have been defaulters as at the present time. I think the government can take the responsibility that these men now occupy felons' cells and that the lives of their wives and families are blighted. And the country would not have lost as it has had the government provided that proper security had been given. In some cases there was no security, in others there was a most inadequate security. This loss the government proposes to meet by deductions from the salaries of under officials or clerks—these men who were not at all responsible for the loss. I think it would have come with better grace if the ministers had said it is largely owing to our own conduct and we will make it up by a reduction in our own salaries.

Hon. Mr. Eberts—That is what you would have done.

Mr. Williams—I listened with a great deal of concern to the finance minister's annual tale of woe. He gave no information that might not be obtained in the public accounts and the estimates. I am not going to take up time by going into details.

Dr. Walker—Hear, hear.

Mr. Williams—If the hon. gentleman from Nanaimo had the same opinion of himself that this house has he would

many salaries are cut down by the estimates but will be paid in full by warrants afterwards. We have the administration of justice other than salaries, which last fiscal year cost \$73,800, is set down at \$69,000 in the estimates—\$8000 less. The expenditure for public works has been very largely cut down; last year the expenditure was \$425,023, this year it is cut down to \$280,000. There is one item which I think should be under control or the finance minister and that is the salaries of the judges. The estimate for 1894-5 was \$103,084, and the excess of over this was \$10,000, making a total of \$113,084. This year it is proposed to cut the item down to \$88,670. There is about \$31,000 taken off that. Can anyone imagine that the expenditures for 1896-7, under this head, will not equal those of 1894-5? Now we come to the comparison of the debt of this country with that of other countries. We take the percentage of the increase. The revenue for 1896-7 was \$448,500; for 1894-5 \$824,019—an increase of less than 85 per cent. The expenditure for 1896-7 was \$718,051; for 1894-5, \$1,072,336—an increase of nearly 200 per cent. So that while the revenue increased 85 per cent, the expenditures increased 200 per cent. The charges for public debt in 1896-7 were \$77,023; in 1894-5 the charges were \$424,000—an increase of 450 per cent. in that time. The civil government salaries in 1896-7 were \$61,733; in 1894-5 they were \$145,500—an

increase of 150 per cent. Administration of justice in 1896-7 cost \$68,556; in 1894-5, \$127,558—an increase of nearly 100 per cent. Legislation in 1896-7 cost \$29,745; in 1894-5, \$39,419—an increase of nearly 40 per cent. Administration of justice (other than salaries) in 1896-7 cost \$50,411; in 1894-5, \$74,801—an increase of 50 per cent. Transportation in 1896-7 cost \$3861; in 1894-5 it cost \$13,973—an increase of 250 per cent. Miscellaneous in 1896-7 cost \$72,000; in 1894-5, \$110,000—an increase of 60 per cent. During the same period the debt increased 250 per cent. Although the Dominion government grant per capita increased from \$48,000 to \$78,538—about 60 per cent. in accordance with the increase in population. The population increased 60 per cent; the general revenue 85 per cent; but every line of expenditure increased from 250 per cent to 60 per cent. Now the expenditure per head as shown in the statistical year book is \$12.49, but this must include the Indians in the population. On a basis of 60,000 whites the expenditure per capita would be \$22. The expenditures per capita of the other provinces are: Ontario, \$1.81; Quebec, \$2.37; Nova Scotia, \$1.51; New Brunswick, \$2.22; Manitoba, \$4.49; Prince Edward Island, \$2.70. It will be seen that the expenditure per capita of British Columbia is immensely more than that of any other province in the Dominion. The gross debt in 1894-5 was \$3,904,807—\$90 per head; the net debt at that time was \$2,398,708—\$37.20 per head. At the close of 1895 the gross debt was \$6,000,000—\$92.30 per capita, and the net debt \$3,000,000, or \$40 per head. After going into figures we give you the percentages and a comparison of this country with other countries, which is a fair way of showing the condition of this country at the present time. I say further that in many cases the expenditure could be controlled by the government, but it is not done. I have only to refer to the revision of the statutes and to the amount paid for this work so far as it has gone to show the businesslike manner in which this government discharges its duties. Up to date \$7500 has been paid to the commissioner for the work which is already done. Now I want to show you what was paid in other countries for the same work. In Ontario, where they had 13 commissioners, there was \$16,000 appropriated for the work of revision and each of the judges on the commission received \$500.

Hon. Mr. Eberts—What was the vote

Mr. Williams—According to your own report you admit that you have paid \$10,000 to the estate of the late Frederick Adams as security for the completion of the work.

Cabinet members—There is no loss. There is a gain.

Mr. Williams, to Mr. Martin—Well, I can forgive you for misleading the house and making statements not true, but it must be at the expense of your intelligence if you say there is no loss in carrying out the contract. By your own statement you say that Adams was to carry out that contract for \$38,000; now you have to pay in addition \$10,000 which you have paid into the bank. I say there is a loss of \$10,000 upon that contract and you cannot get out of it. It appears that the contract was given to Adams for \$38,000, and that the contract was reduced \$15,000 in consequence of his not being able to put up security. According to the specifications he was obliged to put up bonds for 15 per cent. of the amount of the tender. Adams said to the government that he would have to pay for the security and that if the government would forego the security he would deduct \$15,000 from the contract and put it in at \$230,000. That was no businesslike security. Adams failing to carry out the contract in his lifetime. It was agreed that the present contractors should complete the work at \$270,000 and put up a bond of security for \$20,000. In consideration of that being

been 15 per cent upon \$270,000 or \$40,500 instead of \$38,000. The government state that the contractors must put up a bond of 15 per cent of the contract price; then they take a bond of \$20,000 instead of \$40,000, and pay back \$18,000 in hard dollars. Supposing the present contractors fail to carry out the contract, what position will the government be in? The government would have a bond for \$20,000 and be out \$18,222.

Hon. Mr. Martin—No.

Mr. Williams—I assumed what the hon. gentleman said in the house was the condition of affairs. In case the Adams contract was carried out—they would only have received \$38,000. We can only surmise, because we cannot get at the bottom of this thing—that in financing matters for Adams the bank got into a hole and the government comes to the rescue and makes them a present of \$10,000 and a loan of \$8,222. In concluding Mr. Williams referred to the provincial secretary's friend from drawing at the expense of damaging his gold watch: "If that man had been a wise man, before he jumped in to save his friend, he would have taken off his watch, and then he might have saved his friend and saved his watch as well." (Applause.)

Mr. Macpherson commenced speaking a few minutes before six o'clock. He took up the question of provincial finances, covering somewhat similar ground to that covered by the previous speaker. He also referred to the manner in which the government had habitually tampered with the free electorate in dealing with the suffrage of the Fraser river flood of 1894. The change which had marked the government's policy in dealing with Yale after the constituency had been won by Mr. Stoddart was also touched upon. Mr. Macpherson stated that there was an excess of \$4 per head in the district's appropriation since it had gone over from an opposition to a government constituency. This he designated as political immorality. He moved the adjournment of the debate at 5.55 o'clock. The house adjourned at 6 o'clock.

## NEW LEGISLATION.

Hon. Mr. Turner has introduced an act to amend the succession duty act, which provides as follows:

1. This act may be cited as the Succession Duty Amendment act, 1896, and shall be read with and form part of the said act, hereinafter referred to as the principal act.

2. Sub-section 3 of section 4 of the Succession Duty Act, 1894, is hereby repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:

"(3) Provided that property passing under a will, intestacy or otherwise, to or for the use of the father, mother, husband, wife, child, grandchild, daughter-in-law or son-in-law of the deceased shall be charged with duty at one-half the several aforesaid rates."

3. The minister of finance, in his discretion upon application made by any executor or administrator, or by any person entitled to a future estate or interest, may commute the duty which would, or might but for the commutation, become payable in respect of such future estate or interest for a certain sum to be presently paid, and for determining that sum shall cause a present value to be set upon such duty, in the manner provided for computing the value of future interests by section 8 of the principal act.

4. (1) When by reason of the number of deaths on which property has passed, or of the complicated nature of the interests of different persons in property which has passed on death, or from any other cause, it is difficult to ascertain exactly the amount of succession duty payable in respect of any property or any interest therein, or so to ascertain the same without undue expense in proportion to the value of the property or interest, the minister of finance, on the application of any person accountable for any duty thereon, and upon his giving to him all the information in his power respecting the amount of the property and the several interests therein, and other circumstances of the case, may, by way of commutation, for the duty payable in respect of the property or interest, and the various interests therein, or any of them, assess such sum on the value of the property or interest, as having regard to the circumstances appears proper, and may accept payment of the sum so assessed in full discharge of all claims for duties in respect of such property or interest, and shall give a certificate of discharge accordingly.

(2) Provided that the certificate shall not discharge any person from any duty in case of fraud or failure to disclose material facts.

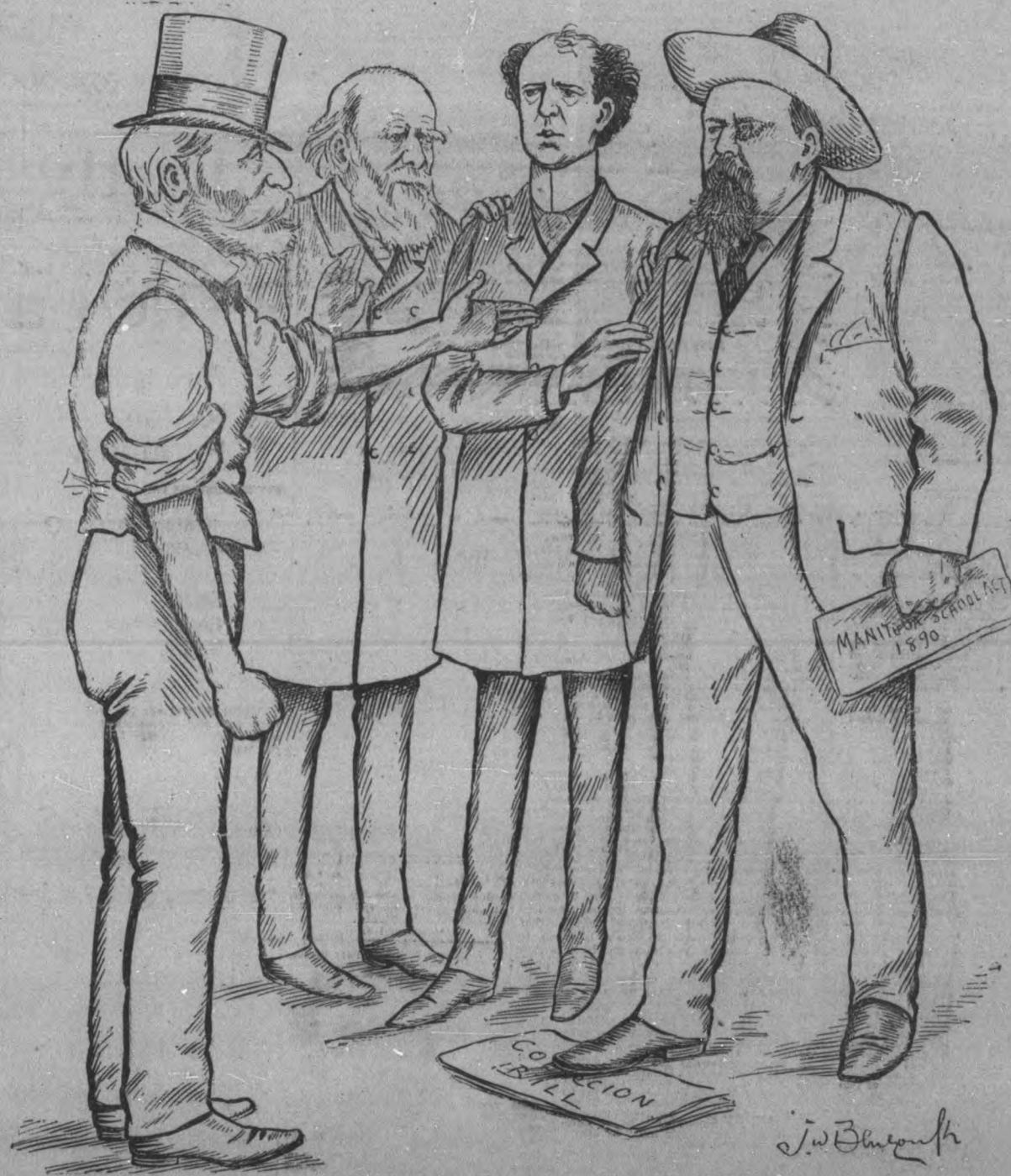
## None But Ayer's at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys the extraordinary distinction of having been the only blood purifier allowed on exhibit at the World's Fair, Chicago. Manufacturers of other sarsaparillas sought by every means to obtain a showing of their goods, but they were all turned away under the application of the rule forbidding the entry of patent medicines and nostrums. The decision of the World's Fair authorities in favor of Ayer's Sarsaparilla was in effect as follows: Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a patent medicine. It does not belong to the list of nostrums. It is here on its merits.

Lord Kelvin reaches this year his jubilee as professor of natural history in the University of Glasgow. The event will be recognized by a joint celebration in which the city, university and students will take part, on June 15 and 16.

Simon S. Hartman, of Tunnellton, West Va., has been subject to attacks of colic about once a year, and would have to call a doctor and then suffer for about twelve hours as much as some do when they die. He was taken recently just the same as at other times, and concluded to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He says: "I took one dose of it and it gave me relief in five minutes. That is more than anything has ever done for me." For sale by all druggists; Langley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

The "Ideal" wheel is certainly a splendid machine for the money; neat, light, durable and excellent in all its appointments. Weller Bros, agents.



## A PRELIMINARY TO CONCILIATION.

BOWELL—Now that I've given him a black eye, I'm prepared to confer, as becomes a Christian and a Patriot.

keep quiet. (Applause and laughter.) I say that the finance minister has not that grasp of the finances of the country that one in his position should have. He states in an interview he had in England in regard to the loan that the deficit for the current year would be something like \$250,000, whereas as a matter of fact it amounts to over \$329,000. I think a finance minister should have come a little closer to the mark. The great trouble that he has in making up his estimates is that he is always over sanguine in regard to the revenue and that he places figures in the estimates which are never met by the actual experience. I think that the estimates of expenditure for 1896-7 will fall far below the actual expenditures. The item of legislation in 1894-5 cost \$29,419, and yet the provision in 1896-7 is only \$29,914.

Hon. Mr. Turner—That was exceeded by the elections.

Mr. Williams—You will find that the reductions are afterwards increased by special warrants. You will find a great

increase of 150 per cent. Administration of justice in 1896-7 cost \$68,556; in 1894-5, \$127,558—an increase of nearly 100 per cent. Legislation in 1896-7 cost \$29,745; in 1894-5, \$39,419—an increase of nearly 40 per cent. Administration of justice (other than salaries) in 1896-7 cost \$50,411; in 1894-5, \$74,801—an increase of 50 per cent. Transportation in 1896-7 cost \$3861; in 1894-5 it cost \$13,973—an increase of 250 per cent. Miscellaneous in 1896-7 cost \$72,000; in 1894-5, \$110,000—an increase of 60 per cent. During the same period the debt increased 250 per cent. Although the Dominion government grant per capita increased from \$48,000 to \$78,538—about 60 per cent. in accordance with the increase in population. The population increased 60 per cent; the general revenue 85 per cent; but every line of expenditure increased from 250 per cent to 60 per cent. Now the expenditure per head as shown in the statistical year book is \$12.49, but this must include the Indians in the population. On a basis of 60,000 whites the expenditure

of \$40,000 for?

Mr. Williams—To pay the staff and the printing and binding. Manitoba had three commissioners and these were paid for the entire work \$6825. Now, we have paid \$7500 for the first report, and heaven only knows when the last report will come in. The government has not even a contract for the work. They appointed the Chief Justice as commissioner without a stated salary, and they have no guarantee as to what he is to charge. They pay him when ever he asks for money; so that he has already received \$7500. This, I say, is an unbusinesslike transaction. I have now to allude to the difficulty of getting from the government proper answers to questions which are asked them. (Mr. Williams here referred to the incomplete return brought down in accordance with his resolution for payment of \$10,000 to the estate of the late Frederick Adams, and after reading the same he said: "There was a loss of \$10,000 to the province.")

Hon. Mr. Martin—There's no loss.

done, the government pay to the Bank of British Columbia a check for \$18,000.

Hon. Mr. Turner—To the trustees of the estate.

Mr. Williams—To the Bank of B. C. on account of the Adams estate. If there was ever a fraud done in the province it was done there. There was some \$8,000 due to the Adams estate, and this work with the \$10,000 due for alleged bonds was paid over to the persons entitled to receive the money for the Adams estate in consideration for a guarantee that the contract would be carried out in its entirety. This \$8,222 with the additional \$10,000 was paid over in cash for a bond for \$20,000 as security. Did you ever hear of such a business transaction? The government handed over \$18,000 in cold cash for a bond for \$20,000. It is absurd altogether as far as the Adams estate is concerned because \$15,000 was to be deducted in consideration of the government foregoing a bond. The bond of Joeres & McGregor should also have

## MARCH.

S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

## JOSHUA DAVIES

### AUCTIONEER.

Room 7, - Board of Trade Building.

The Daily Times.

THE MANITOBA MINORITY.

When supporters of the remedial bill said that measure was satisfactory to the Manitoba minority they spoke without due regard to the facts. Zoltie Clement, a French farmer of St. Jean Baptiste, Manitoba, writes to La Patrie: "If the remedial bill is adopted without a grant, it is certain the farmers would rather accept the public schools and I know their opinion on the subject. The reason is, we are not able to support schools without government aid, simply because we are too poor. Very often we see a school formed from eight or ten families and the school mistress will cost from \$200 to \$300 a year. On the other hand, there are categorys whose children are not old enough to go to school and these propose notifying the secretary of the municipality that they wish to pay their taxes to the public schools. If Beausoliel had consulted us he would not have said the remedial bill was satisfactory to the minority. The farmers are not satisfied, and rather than have such a law they prefer nothing." Nothing more need be said to show that if the bill is passed there will every year be a demand for its amendment, and no man can tell when the end of the trouble will come.

## A DEFINITE SCHEME.

Lord Salisbury's reply to the memorial of the United Empire Trade League, which asked that notice might be given, denouncing the clause in the commercial treaties with Germany and Belgium preventing British colonies from levying a lighter duty upon British goods than upon foreign goods, is summarized and commented on by the Canadian Gazette. Lord Salisbury says that "since the accession to office of Her Majesty's present advisers the question of the trade relations between the mother country and the colonies has been taken into serious consideration, and that he is in thorough accord with the views expressed by Mr. Chamberlain as to the extreme importance of securing as large a share as possible of the neutral trade of the United Kingdom and the colonies for British producers and manufacturers, whether located in the colonies or in the United Kingdom." The letter goes on to add that "while the prime minister fully recognizes the inconvenience character of the stipulations in question—stipulations which should never again be agreed to by this country—he is not prepared to give notice for the termination of these otherwise valuable treaties until a definite scheme has been produced, offering such probabilities of increased trade within the empire as would fully compensate for the risk involved." The Canadian Gazette seems to think there will be no trouble about Canada's part in preparing such a definite scheme. There will probably be a different conclusion reached when the work is actually undertaken. Any definite scheme of this kind which would promise the slightest success must run counter to the N. P., and the Red Parlor may be depended on to enter an energetic protest if that is tried. Canadian protectionist politicians attempting to devise such a scheme would present a very interesting spectacle.

The Regina Leader, the chief Conservative paper in West Assiniboia, says: "To say that a majority of the people of West Assiniboia felt amazement, chagrin and humiliation when the report came that Mr. Davin had voted with the government on the second reading of the remedial bill is to express no more than the truth." And again: "We knew, it is true, that the government were putting forth desperate means to win, cajole, purchase or intimidate the anti-remedial Conservatives; but that Mr. Davin could be fairly won, cajoled, purchased or intimidated to desert the conviction we knew him to possess on the question of re-establishing separate schools in Manitoba, we had not the faintest fear." The leader goes on to discuss the alleged causes of Mr. Davin's conversion, and shrewdly remarks: "The causes to which West Assiniboia really does attribute his action is the strength of machine politics." In conclusion it more than hints that Mr. Davin will find it difficult to secure re-election. Doubtless the other western members who voted with the government will have a similar experience.

The base of Ayer's Hair Vioz is a refined and delicate fluid, which does not soil or become rancid by exposure to the air, and which is as perfect a substitute for the oil supplied by nature in youth and health, as modern chemistry can produce.

See the "Perfect" Bicycle before you place your order. Shore's Hardware Store.

## TRIAL BY JURY.

No trace of such an institution as a jury can be found in Anglo-Saxon times, if it had existed, distinct mention would have been frequently made of it in the history of the Anglo-Saxon laws and contemporary chronicles which we possess extending from the time of Ethelbert (A. D. 568-616) to the Norman conquest, but no mention is made.

With respect to criminal trials, we meet in the ordinance of King Ethelbert II. (978-1016.) with a kind of jury of accusation resembling our grand jury, and possibly its direct progenitor. In Henry's every Hundred, the twelve senior thegns, with the reeve, were directed to go apart and bring accusation against all whom they believed to have committed any crime. But this jury did not decide the innocence or guilt of the accused; that had to be decided by compurgation, or the ordeal. This primitive grand jury probably continued in use after the Norman conquest, until it was reconstituted by Henry II. For more than a hundred years after the conquest the ancient Anglo-Saxon modes of trial, or forms of proof, by ordeal, (judicium Dei), by oath (compurgation, termed later on "wager of law") by witnesses, and production of characters, continued in general use, alongside the Norman procedure—the wager of battle, and the occasional use of the forest by sworn recognitors. The conqueror doubtless desired that the English should still continue to enjoy the rights and usages to which they had been accustomed. Consequently, we find that the distinctive features of the Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence were retained by the conqueror. But he made, however, some important changes in the judicial system: he separated the spiritual and temporal courts; he introduced the combat or duel, as a means of determining civil suits and questions of guilt and innocence, and he appointed justices to administer justice throughout the realm.

It was only by degrees, however, that the advantages of the principle of recognition by jury in its application to judicial matters were recognized. The sworn inquest appears to have at first chiefly used for the determining of non-judicial matters, such as the ascertaining of the laws of King Edward, the assessing of feudal taxation under William I., and Henry I., and the customs of the Church of York, which the latter monarch in 1106 directed five commissioners to verify by the oath of twelve of the citizens. On one occasion the Conqueror ordered the justices to summon the shire knights, which had taken part in a suit touching the rights of Ely. A number of the English who knew the state of the land in question in the reign of Edward were then to be chosen; they were to swear to the truth of their depositions, and action was to be taken accordingly. But, still, there are equally early instances of strictly legal matters being directed by the recognition of oath of a certain number of probet leges homines, selected from the men of the country to represent the neighborhood, and testify to facts of which they had special knowledge. Recognition by jury was applied by Henry II. to every description, both fiscal and legal.—Westminster Review.

## AID TO DAIRYING.

To the Editor: On 12th February ultimo, a public request was made by the "Legislative Committee on the Bill to Aid Dairying" to any and all persons interested, to offer suggestions on a proposal of the committee to recommend to the provincial legislature the advisability of authorizing loans from the public treasury of seventy per cent. of the whole amount of capital necessary to establish a co-operative creamery in any locality in the province wherefrom might come a guarantee of at least 500 cows; the government taking for such loan the stock, land, building and machinery. In compliance with the above named public request, I addressed the secretary of the committee as follows:—

My Dear Sir:—Attention having been called to a paragraph in the Colonist of to-day (which paragraph is above attached) I wish respectfully to say that having been many months giving the dairying business special and serious consideration, I have been led to conclusions which directly opposed to any such proposition that I am impelled to state myself of the suggestion of the government mortgage, and virtual owner of the land, building, plant, apparatus or machinery, and if it were even assured that it is a good public policy to place such a precedent upon our statute books, I think it would nevertheless be found in its workings to lead to incalculable evils. Degrading to the special industry which the government essayed to help, the exclusion of all other industries not so assisted—degrading to the community of persons forming such association, in that they would have no voice in the management wherever such persons were called upon to exercise their franchise rights; and to degrading and destructive to the government that I doubt much if such a suggestion would find an advocate, supporter or defender in any person who is a true friend of the government, or good citizen in the country. The principle of subsidizing government assistance to any industry is very questionable indeed, under the present circumstances, and any such proposal should be handled accordingly, circumspectly, and with the greatest caution. It is a policy which would, encourage dairying in this province if a very small bonus were granted directly to each supplier in proportion to his share on an annual return of each creamery, and the number of gallons supplied by each. This would have a tendency to directly help the farmers, and to encourage them to get creameries built in their localities as fast as such localities could support them. Government aid of any kind, not be confined to "co-operative creameries." Our associations will many of them in the very nature of things, be largely composed of persons not farmers, who will invest their money with a view to getting dividends. It will be better for our farmers if the associations are allowed to buy the milk and sell the butter, setting and paying for each month's milk on the tenth day of each following month. The work "co-operative" connected with any legislation in aid of the enterprise will be injurious. Creamery associations will be good so long as good men, wisely and direct, control, and manage them, but if each creamery has an association with a president, vice-president, three other directors, three trustees, a treasurer, a secretary and a salesman, beside the butter-maker and his assistants, and each salesman of the respective creameries vies with the others—as will be the case—to sell the whole output of his factory for the season, at a price one-third second of a cent per pound lower than any other salesman will sell his, the consequences will soon be that our associations having cut each other's throats in their terrible competition with the butter-makers, will prove disastrous failures generally. In the sister provinces of Canada large areas of cleared arable land, prairie, marsh, dyke, and upland, are devoted to pasturage during spring and summer, and in the autumn the wheat and delicate aftermath serves its excellent turn in the economy of the farm and the dairy. Of these both we are in a very severe measure deprived. Our opportunities for

## WE announce further startling reductions in

### Furniture and Furnishing Goods

in order to make room for a large lot of new Goods soon to arrive.

**B. C. Furniture Co., JACOB SEHL,**

Government Street.

Manager.

## THE GREAT MORTGAGE SALE

### AT..

## MANCHESTER HOUSE

Will be continued for a short time longer, but the mortgagees, to effect a speedy clearance of the stock, have decided to make a further reduction in the already Low Prices.

J. H. WARK,

Manager.

## Stearns Bicycles

Are handsome, light, durable. Such good design as is embodied in this "fast, easy-running, much-talked-about" model can only be secured by the most approved methods, and the best bicycle is possible to produce. Planned at your option in orange or black. Address now for beautiful new catalogue. "The Yellow Fellow"

AMERICAN RATTAN CO., TORONTO, ONT.

CANADIAN SELLING AGENTS



## Another Consignment

### Handsome Rattan Furniture.

NOVEL DESIGNS IN.

Rocking Chairs, Occasional Chairs, Arm Chairs, Settees, Couches and Tables.

THESE GOODS are too well known to need any further recommendation. The most effective furniture for the money in the market.

Large Stock at..

## WEILER BROS.,

To Select From.

## TO THE PUBLIC

Our Best

### DOUBLE SCREENED

#### New Wellington Coal

Put up in sacks in any quantity at the rate of

per ton \$5.00 per ton

at SPRATT'S WHARF.

Delivery Extra.

SPRATT &amp; MACQUAY, Agents.

Rain Makes Mud, Mud Makes Dirt, Dirt Makes Soap—necessary.

AND..

## Pendray's Electric

Fills the Bill.

Don't be put off with any substitute offered as better Soap. Pendray's is the best, and the best is the cheapest.

"Success is the reward of merit" not of assumption. Popular appreciation is what tells in the long run, for fifty years people have been using Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and to-day it is the blood purifier most in favor with the public. Ayer's Sarsaparilla cures.

—Sheffield cutlery at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—Garden tools at cut prices at Shore's Hardware store, 57 Johnson street.

—Fishing tackle at Shore's Hardware.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### Administrator's Notice.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In the matter of the estate of John Vant-right, deceased intestate, and in the matter of the "Official Administrators' Act."

Notice is hereby given that under an order granted by Mr. Justice Drake, dated the 25th day of March, 1896, the undersigned was appointed administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of the above deceased.

Persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased are requested to send the particulars thereof on or before the 25th day of April, 1896, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to pay such indebtedness to me forthwith.

WM. MONTEITH, Official Administrator.

## Notice.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Licensing Court at its next sitting for a transfer to George Tribe and Henry J. O'Leary, of Victoria, of my license to sell wines and liquors upon the premises known as the New York Hotel Bar, situate on Lot 428 on the south side of Yates street, Victoria City.

Dated this 27th day of January, 1896.

## TENDERS

## NOTICE.

### Mortgagee's Sale.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned until the 14th of April next, for the purchase of all that piece or parcel of land known as Lot Fourteen (14), Lake Hill Estate, which said lot has been subdivided and a map thereof deposited in the land registry office, Victoria, B. C., and numbered 400, less Lots 1 and 2. Block A, which said piece or parcel of land contains five acres, more or less.

Mortgage registered in Charge Vol. 10, Fol. 357, No. 12293B.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

DUMBLETON &amp; ELLIOTT, Solicitors for Mortgagee.

## NOTICE.

### Mortgagee's Sale.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the 14th day of April next, for the purchase of all that piece or parcel of land known as Lot two (2), of subdivision of Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4) and five (5), Constance Cove Farm, of Section ten (10), Esquimalt District, and more particularly described on a map or plan deposited in the Land Registry Office, at Victoria, B. C., and numbered 588.

Mortgage registered in Charge Book Vol. 10, Fol. 350, No. 12463B.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

DUMBLETON &amp; ELLIOTT, Solicitors for Mortgagee.

## BY-LAW

### A By-Law to Amend the "Ross Bay Cemetery By-Law, 1894."

The Municipal Council of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:

Sec. 1. Section 22 of the "Ross Bay Cemetery By-Law, 1894," is repealed, and in lieu thereof the following shall be read:—

"Sec. 2. No person shall undertake or execute any work of a permanent character in connection with the beautifying, improving, or of caring for any grave lot or lots, or any grave or graves, or carry on the work of a gardener in the cemetery, without first having the permission in writing for so doing from the Cemetery Committee, and any such work shall be carried on under the supervision of the caretaker, and to the satisfaction of the said committee. No person shall be permitted to enter the cemetery for the purpose of erecting therein any monument, or headstone, or to do any stonework or brickwork in connection with any grave lot or lots, or any grave or graves, or to execute any work of a permanent character in connection with the beautifying or improving of any grave lot or lots, or any grave or graves, in the cemetery, unless he is possessed of a license issued by the City of Victoria, under section 20 of Schedule A of the "Revenue By-Law, 1895," which covers the period during which he is about to work and does actually work in the cemetery."

Sec. 2. The "Ross Bay Cemetery By-Law, 1894," No. (109) 16, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This By-law may be cited as the "Ross Bay Cemetery Amendment By-Law, 1896."

Passed the Municipal Council the 9th day of March, 1896.

Reconsidered, adopted, and finally passed by the Council the 10th day of March, 1896.

(L. S.) ROBERT BEAVER, Mayor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

## NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a By-law passed the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria, on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1896, and all persons are hereby to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such By-law, or any part thereof quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court of British Columbia within one month next after the publication of this By-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

## MUNICIPAL NOTICE

### Tax on Dogs.

Owners of dogs are requested to take notice that the tax for the year 1896, on every dog within the city of Victoria is now due.

The provisions of the Pound By-law and the Revenue By-law, 1893, will be enforced with respect to any such tax remaining unpaid from this date.

Mr. W. P. Winsky is authorized to collect the above tax.

CHAS. KENT, Collector.

City Hall, Victoria, B. C.

March 29th, 1896.

## FOR SALE.

THE RURAL HOUSE, - - - SAANICHTON.

Large new house—cost about \$3,000—on acre and three-quarters of ground, barn, stables, pigsties, etc.

Summer house and Tennis Lawn.

Good furniture, cost now about \$1,000. This house would make a good hotel. Stacks can be added if required. Station adjoins the premises.

Price so low that we do not care to put it in print.

A. H. HARMAN &amp; CO., 30 Broad Street.







